

ENGLISH
MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The storm driving rains referred to in our 1941 Report, had the further important effect of washing the corn in stacks, and even in the barns. In consequence, it became necessary in many situations to move whole corn *en masse*, and through much of the year the grain was being moved through the barns. The actual corn has come upon the market at a 40% discount, and has continued, to the present, to depress the market for all grain. In fact, practically, enabling farmers universally to feed their stock almost upon grass and turnips, and to encounter with their hay and straw, the quantity of which, however limited, will be sufficient for the spring consumption, and to make up the deficit that will be required in the night and winter months when they have been expected. Never did autumn count a more blooming verdure and full green luxuriance of the grasses, winter vices, turnips, and young wheat, than the late.

The wheat sowing somewhat interrupted in the middle of the season, has been most successfully finished in every part of Britain; and the summer ploughing, somewhat backward on different soils, has, on those more favoured, been finished, under very favourable circumstances. On very few soils, a less breadth of wheat has perhaps been sown than in the present season; but on many that breadth is considerably greater. Perhaps, too, much imperfect and blighted seed has been used, where want of money precluded the possibility of purchasing the best. Drilling is making gradual, and somewhat more slowly approaches to general use.

The crop of potatoes varies both as to quality and quantity, in different districts; on the whole, it is not a large crop, in parts highly and defective in quality. It is, however, the staple food of the people, and almost the substantial and nutritious, fully supports the character of the country, and is the source of its comparative superiority which the potato has attained of late years. What has been a rising market during the last few years, has been a falling one during the present season—undoubtedly sustained by still far greater experience of the defective quality of the crop. The general opinion has not, even yet, been formed, whether the potato is to be allowed to exert influence to the atmosphere. Wood is the rising market. Lean Stock, pig export, is, in fact, in sale, inferring, considering the value of the stock, that the market is to be allowed to overflow its boundaries, far beyond any former experience; yet the sales were in proportion, and the price great, a true index of national prosperity; in the mean time, no want of food is to be apprehended, and the consequent accession of employment and circulation, a substantial answer to those who, in these latter days, dwell on an overgrown metropolitan population, and the consequent demand that continue in great request, and beyond all doubt, will command extraordinary prices in the spring. It must courtesies the farming land, and the people, and the different districts of the Kingdom spring is restoring, and

IMPORTATION OF TIMBER.—We are informed that a gentleman of Port-Glasgow has devised a method of importing timber, which if successful, will tend to reduce very materially the price of timber in this country. The plan is simply to lay down a keel 300 feet in length for a ship of extraordinary dimensions. Upon the keel a superstructure of solid logs is to be raised, the external surface of which is to be painted over. Having prepared the vessel on the hull, it is then to be launched (while that it is dry) not, as from its immense size, become impracticable, the sailing is then to be commenced in aid to the same end, the vessel burning a solid mass of timber, with exception of a space for the machinery of two very powerful engines, by which it is intended to propel the huge vessel. The same gentleman alleges, that a single importation may produce more than fifteen thousand tons of quantity of timber, and it is proposed to import a quantity of two hundred tons, to require thirty weeks of 500 tons to be consumed. The plan is, we are informed, has been submitted to the Admiralty at Liverpool, and received their approbation; and it is added, that the Undersecretary have entered so far into the experimental stage of preparation for the voyage, in one of our ports of Port-Glasgow, the ordinary rate of premium.

CONFIDENTIAL TALK.—At the celebration of the birthday of President Bolívar, at Caracas, (Sabb. O'Connell) the following toast in allusion to the portraits of Washington and Bolívar which decorated the hall, was given:—

Washington, by his example, points out to Bolívar the path of independence and glory. These two great spirits, united in one object, institute a claim to immortality and to our gratitude. The names of Bolívar and Washington!

A meeting of the West India Merchants in London is about to take place, for the purpose of tying into consideration the present alarming state of the Colonies, and to petition the Legislature to relief.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR
JANUARY.

From Ackermann's Repository.

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THE KING'S GRAND MUSIC PARTY

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 30.—On Monday night his Majesty had a grand concert at the Pavilion, which the celebrated Italian composer Rossini presided over. The programme was arranged by his Majesty's personal physician, Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador, and was received in a manner that was highly gratifying to his feelings. His Majesty, who is a connoisseur in all the classic music and to the principal professional gentlemen there, commanded his inimitable band to play the *Marche des Nations*, the *Marche de la Reine*, and also the beautiful concerted piece, *Donna Rosa*, from his popular opera, *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*. Both these pieces were performed with the greatest perfection. His Majesty obtained the most unqualified approbation of the composers, who expressed to his Majesty his own admiration of the music, and the manner in which it was produced by wind instruments alone. In his conclusion, he went to Mr. C. Cramer, the celebrated and Master of the Royal Band, and expressed his warmest thanks for the manner in which he masterly manner in which he arranged on the piano-forte, and declared that he had never on any other occasion heard so beautiful music. His Majesty, the piano-forte, and accompanied, himself played two songs one of which, an *Aria Buffa*, he gave to the Countess de Lieven, and the other, an *Aria di tenore*, the beautiful romance, from his own *Stabat Mater*, sung most divinely, with exquisite

His voice and expression of voice and countenance honoured him several times with marks of his royal approbation. The celebrated and judicious popular piano-forte player, Mr John Cramer, in the possession of his own composition, in the style of a nocturne composed by his friend and executed with the admirable ease with which his instrument so completely subservient to his powerful genius. He received most remarkable applause from the King, who did him the honour to sit by the side of the piano forte while he was playing. The same flattering attention was paid to his Majesty by Mr Lindley, who played the highest style of perfection. His dulciana

tones were delightful, and listened to with rapture; and he has also received the full medal of Royal approbation. Handell's two grand Cello-players, the *Hallelujah* and the *Coronation Anthem*, were given with sublime effect by the Choir Choristes, under the direction of Mr. Hawes and Mr. Walsh gave the aid of his fine bass voice to Mr. Atwood, his Majesty's *Maestro di Cappella*, presided with his accustomed excellence at the Organ: its fine tones completely filled the spacious room. A Signor Escudoir, a young Sicilian, played on the violin with great sweetness and was much admired. This delightful harp-nic treat concluded with *God save the King*. His Majesty was in high health and spirits, and looked remarkably well.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Duke and Duchess of Clarence, Duke of Dorset, Count Lieven, Lord and Lady Cowper, Lord and Lady Maryborough, Lord and Lady Errol, Lady Granville, and other distinguished personages were of the Royal Party.

Mr Michael Kelly, of the Opera House, had the honour of being present at the concert, by Majesty's most gracious command.

GRAND DINNER BY THE KING

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WATERLOO ANECDOTE.—Sergeant Weir of the Snow Creek regiment of his troop and, as such, might have been exposed serving in action; but on the day of the battle of Waterloo, he requested to be allowed to charge with the regiment. In one of the charges he fell mortally wounded, and was left on the field. Corporal Soot, of the same regiment, who was the first to find the body of the fallen soldier, for the wounded and slain, the body of Sergeant Weir was found with his name written on his forehead. By his own hand dipped in his own blood. This, his comrade said, he was supposed to have done that his body might be found, and that he might be imagined he had been discharged with the money of the troop.

EXPERIENCE.—The Message of the President of the United States reached Baltimore by express, from Washington, in less than three hours. The paper published the message, and the nation to that city, it was re-published and in circulation in Baltimore. The distance from Washington to Baltimore is 39 miles.

On the 10th of September the Mayor said to me: "I have acquired more popularity during her late journey in the south of France, in consequence of the impartiality of her conduct when she came as a spectator of the Olympic games, than she has as a Constitutionalists." On the occasion of an entertainment given to her by a considerable town in the south of France, the Mayor thought to please her Royal Highness, and he had a dinner table set for her with the Duke of Sebastiani, the brother of the General and Deputy of the same name. A Paris paper (*the Journal des Debats*) gives the following account of the dinner: "The Duke of Sebastiani, who is a Frenchman, and the Duke of Orleans, who is a Frenchman, were seated at the same table. How could it be supposed that I should be offered by having beside me an Orleans, when the King has insured a Regency to the Duke of Sebastiani?"

I will not sit down to table until the Colonel and

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.

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the instruments, griddles, frying-pans, and teapans—all made of silver, and coloured to resemble reality.—It would not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that the annual alone expended in the purchase of complete sets of silver, sometimes alone, exceeds 500,000 francs, £20,000 sterling. Jewellery is also sold at very large amount, and the fancy articles exported in the first week of the year to England alone, amount to the sum of 1,000,000 francs, sold during the 12 months. In Paris it is more common for a man of 8,000 or 10,000 francs a year, to make presents on New Year's Day, which cost him a fifth part of what a French nobleman would give to his wife to pay a visit empty-handed.—Every body assists, and every man gives, according to the means which he possesses. Females alone are exempted from the charge of giving. A pretty young man, reasonably connected, and well educated, will give something considerable. He will give his friends, his friends' wives, and friends' daughters, gloves, stockings, and artificial flowers, fill her drawing-room; for in Paris it is a custom to display all the gifts in the parlour, and to make them as conspicuous as possible. At the Palace the New Year's Day is *complete jour de fête*. Every branch of the Imperial Family is expected to make handsome presents to the King. For the last six months the Imperial branches have been obliged to furnish the Emperor with presents of their own manufacture, which will fill at least two waggons and wagens. The Duchess de Berry has painted an entire room of japanned pantries, which she has sent off to the Emperor. The Duchess de Nemours prepared an elegant screen, "An Allegory on the French Revolution," which the Emperor's wife was admitted suddenly in the presence of the Duchess de Berry two days ago, found her, and three or four men, and she was seated in a chair, which was intended for the Emperor on this occasion.

EXTRAORDINARY FILIATION.—An extraordinary case has recently occurred in the parish of Ennapp. A young girl who worked at one of the farms in the parish, and who had been brought by the owners before the Magistrate, in order to filiate her expelled offspring, had sustained a severe blow to the credit of her young girl, with whom she was known to be in habits of close intimacy, was the father, and she persisted in this statement, the accused was not able to deny the fact. In consequence, on investigation, the following facts were ascertained:—The mother of the offender, for reasons which we have not learned, contrived to pass a girl as a daughter, and to obtain for her maintenance as a female. At an early age the girl was sent to work as a milkmaid at one of the farms in the parish, and she was there, as she herself declared, engaged upon terms of service which she deemed together, and occasionally, as friends, to go together, at the house of the latter the girl was engaged to work, and she was allowed to go on garretts united to his sex, and under the circumstances of the case, the overcoercion of the girl by her mother was not thought proper to act with severity.

We once heard of a traveller who told a story of an immense pie,—so large, indeed, that after vermin and meat were eaten, a dozen couples dined in the dish, and one of them lost a buckle and some gravy. [Now we cannot boast that Sheffield has ever produced such a pie, but one was bitten and eaten at Mr. Turner's, on Christmas Eve, of the following size—one yard and a long, two feet wide, one foot deep, and ten round. It was baked by Mr. Barlow, quite a feat: the crust consisting of six stone of rye flour.—*Sheffield Independent.*]

The National Guards are to invite the Duke of Angoulême to a dinner in the Hotel de Ville, this will finish all the fetes, and restore the capital to some degree of tranquillity.

The late Surgeon Leake, of Stephen's-green, left the interest of Four Thousand Pounds to the Grandchild Society of Dublin.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

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Mr Adam, the acting Governor-General, we
re, sorry to state, has been obliged, in conse-
quence of ill health, to make a voyage to Bombay.

A young lady, who lately dined

came some time previous to her death attended by a Gentleman of the medical profession. On the evening of her decease, as this Gentleman was sitting in company with a friend of his, and the act of taking a glass of punch, he imagined he saw the lady walking into the room where himself and his friend were sitting, and, having taken her seat before visited her, and found her in a dring state, and her eyes were expressive of great pain. He took the glass, which held punch, and held it from his hands, and he himself popped on the floor in a fainting fit. After he had perfectly recovered himself, and made an enquiry about the Lady, it was ascertained that a few minutes before the time the medical Gentleman imagined he had seen her in his friend's apartment, she had departed this life.

Shortly after the sitting of the Commission put on Thursday, Mr Justice Moore called for *The Freeman's Journal*, in consequence of a communication made to him at the time by Mr Jacobson, of the *Fish Times*. That Gentleman appeared to the Court, that a paragraph had appeared in the former Paper, tending to cast a slur upon the Administration of Justice, when it stated that the trial of the wrong was being while Lordship was delivering his Charge. The Court took no further notice of this communication.—*Saunders*.

The Freeman's Journal says, it was becoming "a member of the Press" to stand forth as our censor! Unfortunately energetic, hostile, and even censorious feelings are too often excited by the attacks of the Press, but surely the influence of yesterday has not been yet paralysed in the annals of Irish and English Newspapers.

Yesterday Mr Walter Glascock, who has attended the sittings at the Commission, as Reporter to a Journal lately set up in this City, upon the Judges taking their seats, addressed their Lordships, and reminded them of his having the day before called their attention to a shameful article that appeared in one of the Morning Papers at that day, reflecting upon the administration of justice, before their Lordships. Judge Moore,—"It is true, Sir, you did call the attention of the Court to the paragraph to which you have alluded, but you might have relied in the discretion of the Court whether it would think it necessary to take any notice of it.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—*Courier, Jan. 1.*—
The boatmen belonging to the *Newfound* prevented a boat, commanded by Lieutenant Moore, of N. H., from the last week past, being on a sugar trip every night, in violation of a sugar trade ruling, and, as they term it, leaving one of the boatmen in the watch-house, when, singular to relate, as he was looking out of the house at daybreak yesterday, he discovered a quantity of tubs (in number) fastened to a rope, which was strung round the posts of a stage near ten rods from the watch-house; no doubt the identical crop which had cost him more active campaigns so much trouble. It is supposed the sugar had been chased by some cutter or prevented from leaving the boat, and away her goods.

The widow of the late Colombian Minister, *Sen.*, lives here in style, on an income of 60,000 francs a year. Her daughter, who is to inherit the property, is going to be married to a handsome French Colonel—so much for South American purity.—I guess that Paris will, ere long, enjoy the benefit of the expenditure of other fortunes of far greater magnitude, acquired in the same way.

The favour of our Correspondent LUCAS has been received. It shall appear in our next.

NO MAIL DUE.

From the accounts which have lately been received, it would appear, that the state of our West India Islands, is one entirely deserving upon inspection. The spirit of insurrection has passed from the Blacks to the Whites. The latter have vowed vengeance against the Methodist Missionaries, to whom they attribute all the disturbance. In this temper they destroyed the Wesleyan Chapel, in Bridgetown, and the other dissenting places of worship, and they carry by a very slight fight. Three measures will certainly be required to restore matters to a state of tranquillity. The West India Merchants in London, will be seen, are about to hold a meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject. Should a portion of 'impudence' have taken possession of the minds of our own Colonists, no small degree of interest, if not of alarm, would be added to the prevailing ferment. Of one

We understand a Sloop of war has arrived in this Harbour, and is now stationed in Poolbeg, to receive Volunteers for the Royal Navy.—
Dublin Evening Post.

CANTON.—We understand by letters received in town yesterday from Batavia to the middle of September, that a rumour was current there of another fire having occurred in Canton early in the August, but not so destructive as the last, factories having escaped. We also learn, that difficulties in the trade have again arisen, the Viceroy having expected that the *murders* (in the Chinese phrase) in the affray with the *To* *space*, would have arrived in the first ship of the

LOSS OF THE BRIO RICHAUD.—The following are the particulars of this disastrous event as related by Captain Thomas, who was on board the *Brio Richard*, sailed from Belfast on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d inst., so heavily laden with part of her cargo was necessarily slowed upon the coast. Captain Thomas was accompanied by his wife, Mr. John Thorne, and about 23 other passengers, making with the crew about 34 souls. On the morning of Thursday, the 4th, a vessel called the *Portoferry*, of Portaferry, Captain Pollock, passed about ten miles to the southwestward of where the *Brio Richard* had been seen giving the description of the *Richard*, in the most deplorable condition; she was completely waterlogged, her masts and rigging hanging overboard, and the hull apparently broken up. The vessel was dreadfully high, and it appeared as if she would not appear or float again. It appears to me the opinion of searling men that the *Richard* had sprung during the dreadful storm, and that men, and much of the cargo, were blown away and being swept away at that slow speed, speeding 34 unhelpful beings to an awful eternity.—*Glasgow Chron.*

PHILANTHROPIST.
Waterford, 3d January, 1824.

"Be ye therefore sober, and watch." *Advertiser.*
We have been informed that John Smith, Esq., Barrister at Law, is appointed to preside at the ensuing General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Carlisle, in the place of James Bessett, Esq., the Assistant Barrister of that County, who has been taken ill.

DEATH OF LORD BARRYMORE.—Letters from Paris state, that the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Barrymore died in that City on the 20th instant.

She could raise them in another. And let it be recalled that, in the past, there were a difficulty of sailors, and this would be a great advantage to sailors, who have been employed half their lives in the defense of their country, do not like to be kept the remainder of their time in the chop of the channel, particularly when they have no prospect of acquiring the prize-money which rises almost so quickly in time of war.

The *Courier*, in its leading article not long since published, makes most proper mention of the circumstance of the Military Surgeons having received notice to hold themselves in readiness when called upon. But this only proves what we have argued for before, namely, that the reductions have been carried to too great an extent, and that the Government are doing too much for us may infer from the foregoing that there will be a war, but also that there will be no

MUTILATED COIN.—It is a fact not known, perhaps, to the public generally, that any part of the current coin may be refused, if mutilated. This is now the uniform practice with the Bank of England, and the Clerks of the Bank, recently received a notice that in the less degree detained—*Satanism.*

The East Indian *Thames*, Captain Heavside, which arrived last night off the Wigles, having lost China, the 5th of August, has brought on board a quantity of opium, and a large number of persons, respecting Captain Hodgson, having been received, and of the trade having been, in consequence, suspended between this country and China.

It has been reported that three more regiments will be immediately ordered to the East Indies, and that the Government will further augmentation of the military establishments of the country and after the meeting of Parliament.—*Courier.*

“DOX-MILAN”

The following admirable remarks upon the immoral tendency of Lord Byron's poetry, are contained in a critique on the above Poem, by the unfortunate Mr Colton :—

[illegible]

"We consider Don Juan to be a bold experiment, made by a daring and determined hand, on the moral patience of the public. Should the vanguard succeed, we are informed that ten cantos more are to follow year by year, after which it is presumed, that public feeling must surrender to these ten portentous cantos, like Troy to the ten years' siege. It is most melancholy to reflect that a man of Lord Byron's stupendous powers should lend himself to such unworthy purposes as these; led hither by the grovelling gratification of dazzling the fool, or encouraging the knave; of supporting the weakest sophistry by the strongest genius; and

"Whether the subject be others, or himself, there is scarcely a passage or a principle, where the poet does not seem to have intended to rebuke our applause, or to qualify our approbation. Nothing is more sublime than his generous *more numerous* than his revenge, more mean than his ambition, more *unhappy* than his love; but a poor compensation for a heart of stone, and no eclipse in the *natural* world, can he call so disastrous, as that in the *moral*, when the darkness of all is depraved is seen to overtake the light of highest nature."
Whatsoever we love, whatsoever we loathe, whatsoever we seek, or whatsoever we shun; he is neither a smite for us, nor a test for us; he is a *revelation* for them that can take it. *Unacquainted* and *unworthy* thing, he would disdain to appear to have any thing in common with us. Measures so depreciable as he is trayed out to us, he looks on as the *fullness* of *iniquity*; "he will *hear* the ills of life, when its very pleasures fatigue him." He has yet to learn that more pleasurable, though it may refresh the soul, than to be *unacquainted* with others and with himself, there is but one pain that holds him to life; he would fain perceive, as he that is wrought in a noble laboratory, that he is not a *man*; he would suppose it have all the impurity of alloy, but neither the fineness nor the *firmness* of gold; and

The New Comet was observed by a gentleman in this town (Chelmsford) on Sunday morning, the 10th inst. at eight degrees south of the zenith, and who has been very particular in his observations. It is situated in the left shoulder of Serpens, the nucleus forming nearly a right angled triangle with the star *As Argutus* (or *Hercules*) and *As Albages* (a *Serpentis*). The nucleus is of the 4th magnitude, and is surrounded by a halo having about seven degrees north declination, and 220 degrees right ascension. The nucleus is not well defined, and the tail, which extends about three degrees, points towards the Zenith. It is not so bright as the star *As Argutus*, but as brilliant as some that have appeared within the last ten or twelve years. It rises a little before four o'clock, and may be well observed from five till half past ten. The morning was very clear, and the comet was seen in the most brilliant and more southern, and below her moon shone with great splendour, the shadowed part of her disk was beautifully defined, and it appeared as if surrounded by a faint glory.

Don Mort.—A gentleman of Plymouth Dec. a few days since was complaining to a friend of the perplexing formula, in the shape of schedules &c. connected with the assessed taxes :—“I protest,” said he, “they absolutely darken our understanding.” “I doubt it not,” replied his friend, “but you should not forget how the lightens the pocket.”

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER

On the night of the 26th of May, 1822, the cottage of Mr John Tyers, situated in the North Fen, in the Parish of Pentkirk, in the syle of Peterborough, was broken into and plundered, and the inhabitants shockingly maltreated, by three men, who were armed, and disguised.—Mr Tyers, who is an elderly man, about sixty, and his sister, about the same age, were the only persons residing in the cottage, which was remote from other houses, and in a lonesome, unfrequented spot. Mr Tyers had saved be-

between one and two hundred pounds, to keep him from the parish when past work, which more than made up for the loss of his horse and bridle. It was near midnight when Mr. Tyers and his sister were alarmed by the thieves attempting to break into the house. He strained his eyes to see what was passing, and perceived a figure who he stood in the passage and far upwards of an hour prevented their entrance into the house, and by his courageous conduct would have moved the thieves away, had he not been armed with his weapon (a fork) ineffectual. One of the robbers pulled a pole about eight feet in length, and struck Mr. Tyers with considerable force, repeatedly, and he fainted. His sister was terrified, that she fainted. The robbers then entered, and beat Mr. Tyers in the most brutal manner, and his sister in the most cruel manner, and then they discovered the box in which the property was kept, and carried it off, with all the linen and wearing apparel they could find. On the departure of the robbers, Mr. Tyers's sister, who was the only person who remained in the house, perceived that the property carried away by the robbers, the dread of a work-house had such an effect on her mind, that yielding to the impulse of the moment she rushed into the street, and with a desperate violence by cutting her throat. Mr. Tyers, coming to his senses, finding himself reduced to beggary, and his sister lifeless, in a momentary fit of rage, he rushed into the street, and with a blow threw himself into it, but was happily saved by a person who witnessed the attempt at self-destruction. A reward was offered by the parish to any one of the robbers who would give up the property, but no one was willing to do so.

Eighteen months elapsed, and the circumstance was almost forgotten, when, five weeks later, a man, who had taken into his study, and committed to Peterborough gaol for stealing cattle. Among them were two men, named George Pywell, and Thomas Simms, who were taken to the prison by Mr. Parsons (who was Rector of Peakirk at the time of the robbery), at Peterborough.

Pywell gave information to the Magistrate, that he had a very important communication; and upon being brought before him, he voluntarily confessed that he, Simms, and a man named Barris (not in custody), were the three who had committed the robbery on the night of May 1822. He gave a detail of the plan had to commit the robbery, and of its execution; and said that Barris was a fine person who had and was capable of doing any thing, and that he had strong circumstantial corroboration. As soon as this important communication was made, an officer was despatched in quest of Barris, and he was soon taken into custody. He, and the other two were examined on Friday, and committed for a final examination

It appeared that Pywell lived at Penkirk at the time of the robbery, and was acquainted with the fact of Mr Tryers having a sum of money in his possession; that he went over to Quondie, where Summs and Barris resided, and proposed the plan of the robbery to them. He said that he knew of a "prize," and they agreed to assist in committing the offence, having, previously to making the attack upon the premises, exchanged clothes, as a disguise. Pywell declared to the Magistrate, that he received only 3s. and some pence for his share of the plunder, and that he did not know of his companions having carried off between one and two hundred pounds in money.

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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 395–402

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Voluntarism, Dec. 27, 1923.

Str.—I send you the following statement of *facts*, for the truth of which I pledge myself—*as a young man, a student, and a layman*—to the *Ministerial* *Mentor* under the auspices of Dr. Miller, one of the Bishops of the Catholic Church, who, you may remember, published, a few years ago, a pamphlet, entitled, "The Cure of Souls at St. Winifred's Well, in Fifeeshire, on the body of a poor woman here, of the name of Winifred White." The daughter (aged fifteen) of a Scotch physician, who lived in this place, having been for many months indisposed, she was reduced to the last stage of a consumption, when her father, a true Catholic, made application to the Bishop of the diocese, who, in conjunction with Prince Halaboteu, to work a cure on the poor girl. In due time an answer was received from his Highness, graciously promising that on the following day, he would send a priest, to whom he would have a Mass said on behalf of the patient, and requiring the co-operative prayers of Bishop Miller and his congregation, on the same day. The priest, who was appointed, was one of the Catholic Coterie, and was specially summoned to the Chapel, and the *Right Rev. Bishop Miller personally officiated on the occasion.* "The priest, after performing the usual services, continued through the mass in the chamber of the invalid, attended by her immediate friends." *The following is a Sunday the child died.* Had the priest been a true Catholic, he would have had the strength of youth, or the effect of medicine rendered her to health, her recovery would have been the result of the divine agency of Prince Halaboteu, but the failure of the imposture has been kept a *profound secret*, and it is only by chance that the circumstances have now come to my knowledge.

DUBLIN.

THE COMMISSION—Two

William White, James Linden, John Kelly, John Walsh, John Dempsey, and Thomas Hart, were indicted for having, on the 2d November, at the Parish of St. Bridget, associated and maintained intercourse with an unlawful Society, in which was administered to Patrick Sheridan, an oath not authorised by law, and contrary to a late Act of Parliament, said offence having been committed fourteen days after the passing of said Act: and in another count, prisoners were indicted for a conspiracy, combination, and confederacy.

Mr Perrin, of Counsel for the prisoners, submitted to the Court, that the indictment contained counts for a felony and a misdemeanour, and that it had been ruled that a prisoner could not be given in charge to the Jury upon counts for a capital offence, and also for a misdemeanour.

The Court observed, that the practice in England had been what Mr Perrin had stated, and therefore decided in favour of the obligations.

Mr. Sealy Townsend stated the case. The prisoners were chandlers, and belonged to a society of long standing, called the "Knights of the Golden Circle," which was organized and maintained by the Government. It was then announced by the Court of Quarter Session, being for the professed purpose of making provisions for the relief and support of poor tradesmen, disabled by sickness, and that the chandlers had been invited to attend their meeting, and to give evidence in favour of their decedents, and so long as the Society confirmed their proceedings to such objects, their association was not one that merited praise, and had not been the subject of any investigation on the part of the Legislature. Although such an association was not one that merited praise, it was not contemplated, for they required the members, upon their admission, to take an oath, binding them to keep secret whatever should occur in the proceedings of the society, and the association was illegal and contrary to a recent Act of Parliament, it was necessary, for the prevention of such an offence, that those found violating the

Patrick Sheridan was then called, and having been sworn, was asked by the Recorder whether he did not belong to the Dove Society? Witness refused answering the question, as it might tend to criminate himself.

The Court informed the witness that it would protect him from answering any question that might tend to incriminate himself.

Witness replied, there was no question respecting the proceedings of the Dove Society that, answered by him, but would tend to incriminate himself. The Witness was therefore permitted

The Lord Mayor was next examined, and deposed that he arrested the prisoners in a room in a Bride-street, and had them brought to the Mansion House and examined upon oath, and their examinations taken down in writing, and the next day had them brought to the head police-

Here the prisoners' Counsel requested to ask the Lord Mayor if the examination at the police-office was a continuation of that begun at the Mansion House? To which his Lordship replied, it was, and the prisoners were not sworn by the police-officer, as he intended the examina-

Prisoners' Counsel then submitted that the examination of the prisoners upon oath could not be received in evidence against them. To which the Court assented, and there being no other evidence against them, the Court directed the jury to acquit the prisoners.

The *Gazette de France* is lavish in the praise of the *restaurateur* who supplied the recent feast, given by the city of Paris. "How can it be imagined," says the *Gazette*, "that one man could have the boldness to undertake the service of a banquet for 60 great dignitaries! that of 50 tables of twelve covers, which were renewed five times; of five sideboards, ones from midwint' till seven

the morning; that of three others, equally inexhaustible, for the refreshments; and yet, that very where there was the same abundance; and the same exactness, the same luxury in the ornaments, and the same delicacy in his dishes? Can we form an idea of the inconceivable resources of this worthy favourite of Cæsar, M. de Pallou? It will be enough to know, that, by his prudent care, 8000 individuals have been refreshed (restaurés); 7,000 bottles of wine emptied; 2,000 of brandy, &c. &c. &c.

Wednesday night, shortly after the doors of the Olympic Theatre had been opened, a farmer, as observed walking about the Theatre in a state bordering upon madness, when, on being asked by a policeman, "What are you doing here?" he pocketed a packet box, containing 1,680*l.* A gentleman, to whom he mentioned his loss, advised him to proceed immediately to Bow-street, and there to demand the return of his money. He did so. — That he had that day arrived from Leicester, where he held a farm, for the purpose of receiving the above money from the Bank of England, and making arrangements for his journey, was proved to be true. He was, however, not recognized, nor did he intend to visit the theatre. He could not recollect the numbers of any of the notes, which consisted of five 300*l.* and two 50*l.* and 80*l.* note. The man, however, who had been seen in the theatre, was a well-dressed, middle-aged man, of a respectable condition, without any hope of recovering the lost property. He attended yesterday at Bow-street, from whence he proceeded to his home, and was told that what could be done in the affair, was *Lordon Express*.

Bed is a bundle of paradoxes; we go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret; and we make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.

Friendship may sometimes end in love; but

TRACING A PEDIGREE.

of Persia had a superb warrior to him for sale, and called his officers in front of his palace, to judge of the value. A gang of slaves, with their hands and feet bound, were brought in, and a Greek, paused to look at the lot.

"And what thing is this of the purchase?"

"A Slah, rather, contemporary." "A good one, Sir," replied the slave-dealer, "and I have a name for it—that he was suckled by an ass." "By an ass! It was impossible! But the story of the steed being sent for, confirms the truth of the tale. I will buy him, if he is such a one as you say." "He is such a one as you wish, had he been another. 'The bump of the dog lay on him,' said the Slah; the Christian dog name was 'Cyprianus,' and he was a publican." The Greek's sharpness and interest disturbed the mind of the deacon, and he thought necessary of uses. Shortly after, he was called to the presence of the king, among his treasures of which he had a number of slaves, and he said, "I will have you send to a spacious cage," said he, "from my yard may graze to the honour of our king, and that Greek—be of the ass—shall be the first to be put to death." "I will have his task being pressed—he of the ass, is much an animal." *Alas Kewin!* "This is a man!" But the slave was seen in two days, and he was not there. "The Lord God!" said the Slah. "By the word of the Prophet!" upon which he eternal oil

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INCUBATION BY STEAM.
Barlow, of Lamb's Conduit-street, is now
making a mechanical apparatus, which he
claims to be his own invention, and to have
been in use several months under the examination of
the Society of Arts, for hatching poultry and
other birds of every description, by a process of arti-
ficial incubation, in which he describes his suc-
cess in the proportion of 16 to 20 eggs; of

It is essential that the eggs shall be fresh, and in the proper state.

The apparatus consists of a small boiler of the form for generating the steam, which is passed through a conductor into an oven adapted for the occasion, and where the baskets are arranged in which the eggs are deposited. The heat is regulated by thermometers, and the portion of the steam carried off and got rid of by hydrometers according to a simple and efficacious contrivance.

But, of course, every farmer must have his secret; and what secret there be without mystery? Therefore, this is the apparatus, which regulates the application of the heat, is dwelt upon by the artist, and is developed for every day inspection, but the secret is not to be divulged.

demonstration. Mr. BARLOW observes, "The
process—and every inventor has a right
for himself—is as follows:—
The egg is exposed to the heat in the
chick hours, when some lineament of the
ovule begins to appear. The heart be-
beats at the end of the second day; at that
time the form of a horse shoe. On the third
day vesicles with blood, the pulsation of
the very evident—one is the left ventricle;
the other is the root of the great artery; one sur-
rounds the heart appears about the 50th hour,
resembles like folded back upon itself.

[illegible]

artificial process will be seen from the attempt to accelerate by several days the maturation, and as it might be expected that the apparatus would be developed, the apparatus were found to work satisfactorily. The apparatus, however, did not see enough of the mechanical parts to form any decided opinion on the matter, and the apparatus was from a practical glance at them, they seemed to be well applied. Whatever merit this invention must be entirely confined to the mechanical part, and the artificial incubation is very narrow. The birds for ages praised it but little immersion of birds in hot dung and something was to be seen of the apparatus in the country. It is about eighty years since the Society of Paris was engaged by Napoleon in long discussions upon hatching eggs, and the artificial incubation was based on himself to a great extent, by the eggs in a warm soil, heated by artificial means. The apparatus was used to conduct the early mission into Asia back to Paris, shortly before de Necker, a variety of plans for promoting the progress of the country, and the apparatus, after becoming the topic of novelty, appear to have sunk into disuse and

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THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION £2: 3: 4
(To be paid in advance.)
Received by NORTON & Co. Warwick-square
& K. J. JOHNSON & Co. No. 1, Eden-Quay Dublin
and of the different Newspaper Agents throughout
the Kingdom.

PRINTED BY HENRY COLLINS,
Newcastle place, near the Quay